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J4406 U.S. PTO

**UTILITY
PATENT APPLICATION
TRANSMITTAL**

(Only for new nonprovisional applications under 37 CFR 1.53(b))

Attorney Docket No.

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MASAYUKI YAMADA

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862.2722**APPLICATION ELEMENTS**

See MPEP chapter 600 concerning utility patent application contents.

ADDRESS TO:Assistant Commissioner for Patents
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1. ☒ Fee Transmittal Form
(Submit an original, and a duplicate for fee processing)
2. ☒ Specification *Total Pages* **30**
3. ☒ Drawing(s) (35 USC 113) *Total Sheets* **7**
4. ☒ Oath or Declaration *Total Pages* **1**
- a. ☒ Newly executed (original or copy)
- b. ☐ Unexecuted for information purposes
- c. ☐ Copy from a prior application (37 CFR 1.63(d))
(for continuation/divisional with Box 17 completed)
[Note Box 5 below]
- i. ☐ **DELETION OF INVENTOR(S)**
Signed Statement attached deleting inventor(s) named in
the prior application, see 37 CFR 1.63(d)(2) and 1.33(b).
5. ☐ Incorporation By Reference (useable if Box 4c is checked)
The entire disclosure of the prior application, from which a copy of the oath or
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the accompanying application and is hereby incorporated by reference therein.

6. ☐ Microfiche Computer Program (Appendix)
7. Nucleotide and/or Amino Acid Sequence Submission
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- a. ☐ Computer Readable Copy
- b. ☐ Paper Copy (identical to computer copy)
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ACCOMPANYING APPLICATION PARTS

8. ☒ Assignment Papers (cover sheet & documents)
9. ☐ 37 CFR 3.73(b) Statement ☐ Power of Attorney
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10. ☐ English Translation Document (if applicable)
11. ☒ Information Disclosure Statement (IDS)/PTO-1449 ☐ Copies of IDS
Citations
12. ☐ Preliminary Amendment
13. ☒ Return Receipt Postcard (MPEP 503)
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14. ☐ Small Entity Statement(s) ☐ Statement filed in prior application
Status still proper and desired
15. ☐ Certified Copy of Priority Document(s)
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17. If a CONTINUING APPLICATION, check appropriate box and supply the requisite information:

☐ Continuation ☐ Divisional ☐ Continuation-in-part (CIP) of prior application No. ____/____**18. CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS**☒ Customer Number or Bar Code Label

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CLAIMS	(1) FOR	(2) NUMBER FILED	(3) NUMBER EXTRA	(4) RATE	(5) CALCULATIONS
	TOTAL CLAIMS (37 CFR 1.16(e))	19-20 =	0	X \$ 18.00 -	\$ 00.00
	INDEPENDENT CLAIMS (37 CFR 1.16(b))	9-3 =	6	X \$ 78.00 -	\$ 468.00
	MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIMS (if applicable) (37 CFR 1.16(d))			\$260.00 -	\$ 00.00
				BASIC FEE (37 CFR 1.16(a))	\$ 760.00
				Total of above Calculations =	\$1228.00
	Reduction by 50% for filing by small entity (Note 37 CFR 1.9, 1.27, 1.28).				
	TOTAL = \$1228.00				

19. Small entity status

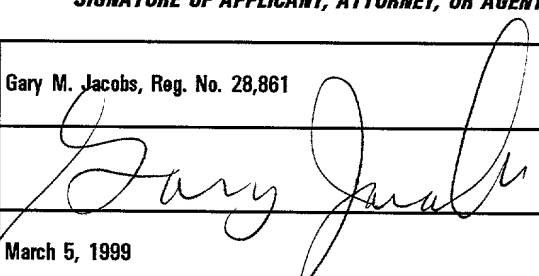
- a. ☐ A Small entity statement is enclosed
- b. ☐ A small entity statement was filed in the prior nonprovisional application and such status is still proper and desired.
- c. ☐ Is no longer claimed.

20. ☒ A check in the amount of \$ 1228.00 to cover the filing fee is enclosed.

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- a. ☒ Fees required under 37 CFR 1.16.
- b. ☐ Fees required under 37 CFR 1.17.
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SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT, ATTORNEY, OR AGENT REQUIRED	
NAME	Gary M. Jacobs, Reg. No. 28,861
SIGNATURE	
DATE	March 5, 1999

TITLE OF THE INVENTION

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a speech synthesis apparatus for performing speech synthesis by using pitch marks, a control method for the apparatus, and a computer-readable memory.

Conventionally, processing that synchronizes with
 pitches has been performed as speech analysis/synthesis
 processing and the like. For example, in a PSOLA (Pitch
 Synchronous OverLap Adding) speech synthesis method,
 synthetic speech is obtained by adding one-pitch speech
 waveform element pieces in synchronism with pitches.

In this scheme, information (pitch mark) about the position of each pitch must be recorded concurrently with storage of speech waveform data.

In the prior art described above, however, the
20 size of a file on which pitch marks are recorded becomes
undesirably large.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention has been made in
25 consideration of the above problem, and has as its
object to provide a speech synthesis apparatus capable

of reducing the size of a file used to manage pitch marks, a control method therefor, and a computer-readable memory.

In order to achieve the above object, a speech
5 synthesis apparatus according to the present invention has the following arrangement.

There is provided a speech synthesis apparatus for performing speech synthesis by using pitch marks, comprising:

10 first calculation means for calculating a distance between first two pitch marks of a voiced portion of speech data to be processed;

second calculation means for calculating a difference between adjacent inter-pitch-mark distances;

15 and

management means for storing the calculation results obtained by the first and second calculation means in a file and managing the results.

In order to achieve the above object, a speech
20 synthesis apparatus according to the present invention has the following arrangement.

There is provided a speech synthesis apparatus for performing speech synthesis by using pitch marks, comprising:

25 first comparison means for, when a length of speech data to be processed is represented by d , and a

maximum value d_{max} and a minimum value d_{min} are defined for a predetermined word length, comparing the length d with the maximum value d_{max} ;

second comparison means for comparing the length d with the minimum value d_{min} on the basis of the comparison result obtained by the first comparing means;

subtraction means for subtracting the maximum value d_{max} or minimum value d_{min} from the length d on the basis of the comparison results obtained by the first and second comparison means; and

management means for storing the difference obtained by the subtraction means or the length d in the file and managing the difference or the length on the basis of the comparison results obtained by the first and second comparison means.

In order to achieve the above object, a speech synthesis apparatus according to the present invention has the following arrangement.

There is provided a speech synthesis apparatus for performing speech synthesis by using pitch marks, comprising:

storage means for storing a file for managing a distance between first two pitch marks of a voiced portion of speech data to be processed and a difference between adjacent inter-pitch-mark distances;

first loading means for loading the distance

between the first two pitch marks of the voiced portion;

second loading means for loading the difference between the adjacent inter-pitch-mark distances; and

calculation means for calculating a next pitch
5 mark position from a pitch mark position calculated immediately before the calculation, a pitch mark distance to an adjacent pitch mark, and the distance and difference loaded by the first and second loading means.

In order to achieve the above object, a control
10 method for a speech synthesis apparatus according to the present invention has the following steps.

There is provided a control method for a speech synthesis apparatus for performing speech synthesis by using pitch marks, comprising:

15 the first calculation step of calculating a distance between first two pitch marks of a voiced portion of speech data to be processed;

the second calculation step of calculating a difference between adjacent inter-pitch-mark distances;

20 and

the management step of storing the calculation results obtained in the first and second calculation steps in a file and managing the results.

In order to achieve the above object, a control
25 method for a speech synthesis apparatus according to the present invention has the following steps.

There is provided a control method for a speech synthesis apparatus for performing speech synthesis by using pitch marks, comprising:

the first comparison step of, when a length of
5 speech data to be processed is represented by d , and a maximum value d_{max} and a minimum value d_{min} are defined for a predetermined word length, comparing the length d with the maximum value d_{max} ;

the second comparison step of comparing the length
10 d with the minimum value d_{min} on the basis of the comparison result obtained in the first comparing step;

the subtraction step of subtracting the maximum value d_{max} or minimum value d_{min} from the length d on the basis of the comparison results obtained in the
15 first and second comparison steps; and

the management step of storing the difference obtained in the subtraction step or the length d in the file and managing the difference or the length on the basis of the comparison results obtained in the first
20 and second comparison steps.

In order to achieve the above object, a control method for a speech synthesis apparatus according to the present invention has the following steps.

There is provided a control method for a speech
25 synthesis apparatus for performing speech synthesis by using pitch marks, comprising:

the storage step of storing a file for managing a distance between first two pitch marks of a voiced portion of speech data to be processed and a difference between adjacent inter-pitch-mark distances;

5 the first loading step of loading the distance between the first two pitch marks of the voiced portion;

the second loading step of loading the difference between the adjacent inter-pitch-mark distances; and

10 the calculation step of calculating a next pitch mark position from a pitch mark position calculated immediately before the calculation, a pitch mark distance to an adjacent pitch mark, and the distance and difference loaded in the first and second loading steps.

In order to achieve the above object, a computer-readable memory according to the present invention has
15 the following program codes.

There is provided a computer-readable memory storing program codes for controlling a speech synthesis apparatus for performing speech synthesis by using pitch
20 marks, comprising:

a program code for the first calculation step of calculating a distance between first two pitch marks of a voiced portion of speech data to be processed;

25 a program code for the second calculation step of calculating a difference between adjacent inter-pitch-mark distances; and

a program code for the management step of storing the calculation results obtained in the first and second calculation steps in a file and managing the results.

In order to achieve the above object, a computer-readable memory according to the present invention has the following program codes.

There is provided a computer-readable memory storing program codes for controlling a speech synthesis apparatus for performing speech synthesis by using pitch marks, comprising:

a program code for the first comparison step of, when a length of speech data to be processed is represented by d , and a maximum value d_{\max} and a minimum value d_{\min} are defined for a predetermined word length, comparing the length d with the maximum value d_{\max} ;

a program code for the second comparison step of comparing the length d with the minimum value d_{\min} on the basis of the comparison result obtained in the first comparing step;

a program code for the subtraction step of subtracting the maximum value d_{\max} or minimum value d_{\min} from the length d on the basis of the comparison results obtained in the first and second comparison steps; and

a program code for the management step of storing the difference obtained in the subtraction step or the length d in the file and managing the difference or the

length on the basis of the comparison results obtained in the first and second comparison steps.

In order to achieve the above object, a computer-readable memory according to the present invention has
5 the following program codes.

There is provided a computer-readable memory storing program codes for controlling a speech synthesis apparatus for performing speech synthesis by using pitch marks, comprising:

10 a program code for the storage step of storing a file for managing a distance between first two pitch marks of a voiced portion of speech data to be processed and a difference between adjacent inter-pitch-mark distances;

15 a program code for the first loading step of loading the distance between the first two pitch marks of the voiced portion;

a program code for the second loading step of loading the difference between the adjacent inter-pitch-mark distances; and
20

a program code for the calculation step of calculating a next pitch mark position from a pitch mark position calculated immediately before the calculation, a pitch mark distance to an adjacent pitch mark, and the
25 distance and difference loaded in the first and second loading steps.

Other features and advantages of the present invention will be apparent from the following description taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, in which like reference characters designate
5 the same or similar parts throughout the figures thereof.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is a block diagram showing the arrangement of a speech synthesis apparatus according to the first
10 embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 2 is a flow chart showing pitch mark data file generation processing executed in the first embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 3 is a view for explaining pitch marks in the
15 first embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 4 is a flow chart showing another example of the pitch mark data file generation processing executed in the first embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 5 is a flow chart showing another example of
20 the processing of recording the pitch marks of a voiced portion in the first embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 6 is a flow chart showing pitch mark data file loading processing executed in the second
25 embodiment of the present invention; and

Fig. 7 is a flow chart showing another example of

the processing of loading the pitch marks of a voiced portion in the second embodiment of the present invention.

5 DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

[First Embodiment]

Fig. 1 is a block diagram showing the arrangement of a speech synthesis apparatus according to the first embodiment of the present invention.

- 10 Reference numeral 103 denotes a CPU for performing numerical operation/control, control on the respective components of the apparatus, and the like, which are executed in the present invention; 102, a RAM serving as a work area for processing executed in the present
- 15 invention, a temporary saving area for various data and having an area for storing a pitch mark data file 101a; 101, a ROM storing various control programs such as programs executed in the present invention, for managing pitch mark data used for speech synthesis; 109, an
- 20 external storage unit serving as an area for storing processed data; and 105, a D/A converter for converting the digital speech data synthesized by the speech synthesis apparatus into analog speech data and outputting it from a loudspeaker 110.
- 25 Reference numeral 106 denotes a display control unit for controlling a display 111 when the processing

state and processing results of the speech synthesis apparatus, and a user interface are to be displayed; 107, an input control unit for recognizing key information input from a keyboard 112 and executing the designated processing; 108, a communication control unit for controlling transmission/reception of data through a communication network 113; and 104, a bus for connecting the respective components of the speech synthesis apparatus to each other.

10 Pitch mark data file generation processing executed in the first embodiment will be described next with reference to Fig. 2.

Fig. 2 is a flow chart showing pitch mark data file generation processing executed in the first embodiment of the present invention.

As shown in Fig. 3, pitch marks $p_1, p_2, \dots, p_i, p_{i+1}$ are arranged in each voiced portion at certain intervals, but no pitch mark is present in any unvoiced portion.

First of all, it is checked in step S1 whether the first segment of speech data to be processed is a voiced or unvoiced portion. If it is determined that the first segment is a voiced portion (YES in step S1), the flow advances to step S2. If it is determined that the first segment is an unvoiced portion (NO in step S1), the flow advances to step S3.

In step S2, voiced portion start information

indicating that "the first segment is a voiced portion" is recorded. In step S4, a first inter-pitch-mark distance (distance between the first pitch mark p_1 and the second pitch mark p_2 of the voiced portion) d_1 is
5 recorded in the pitch mark data file 101a. In step S5, the value of a loop counter i is initialized to 2.

It is then checked in step S6 whether the voiced portion ends with the i th pitch mark p_i indicated by the value of the loop counter i . If it is determined that
10 the voiced portion does not end with the pitch mark p_i (NO in step S6), the flow advances to step S7 to obtain the difference ($d_i - d_{i-1}$) between an inter-pitch-mark distance d_i and an inter-pitch-mark distance d_{i-1} . In step S8, the obtained difference ($d_i - d_{i-1}$) is recorded
15 in the pitch mark data file 101a. In step S9, the loop counter i is incremented by 1, and the flow returns to step S6.

If it is determined that the voiced portion ends (YES in step S6), the flow advances to step S10 to
20 record a voiced portion end signal indicating the end of the voiced portion in the pitch mark data file 101a. Note that any signal can be used as the voiced portion end signal as long as it can be discriminated from an inter-pitch-mark distance. In step S11, it is checked
25 whether the speech data has ended. If it is determined that the speech data has not ended (NO in step S11), the

flow advances to step S12. If it is determined that the speech data has ended (YES in step S11), the processing is terminated.

It is determined in step S1 that the first segment
5 of the speech data is an unvoiced portion (NO in step S1), the flow advances to step S3 to record unvoiced portion start information indicating that "the first segment is an unvoiced portion" in the pitch mark data file 101a. In step S12, a distance d_s between the voiced
10 portion and the next voiced portion (i.e., the length of the unvoiced portion) is recorded in the pitch mark data file 101a. In step S13, it is checked whether the speech data has ended. If it is determined that the speech data has not ended (NO in step S13), the flow advances to
15 step S4. If it is determined that the speech data has ended (YES in step S13), the processing is terminated.

As described above, according to the first embodiment, since the respective pitch marks in each voiced portion are managed by using the distances
20 between the adjacent pitch marks, all the pitch marks in each voiced portion need not be managed. This can reduce the size of the pitch mark data file 101a.

In the first embodiment, step S10 may be replaced with step S14 of counting the number (n) of pitch marks
25 in each voiced portion and step S15 of recording the counted number n of pitch marks in the pitch mark data

file 101a, as shown in Fig. 4. In this case, the processing in step S6 amounts to checking whether the value of the loop counter i is equal to the number n of pitch marks.

5 Another example of the processing of recording pitch marks of each voiced portion in the first embodiment will be described with reference to Fig. 5.

Fig. 5 is a flow chart showing another example of the processing of recording pitch marks of each voiced
10 portion in the first embodiment of the present invention.

For example, the data length of speech data to be processed is represented by d , and a maximum value d_{\max} (e.g., 127) and a minimum value d_{\min} (e.g., -127) are defined for a given word length (e.g., 8 bits).

15 First of all, in step S16, d is compared with d_{\max} . If d is equal to or larger than d_{\max} (YES in step S16), the flow advances to step S17 to record the maximum value d_{\max} in the pitch mark data file 101a. In step S18, d_{\max} is subtracted from d , and the flow returns to step
20 S16. If it is determined that d is smaller than d_{\max} (NO in step S16), the flow advances to step S19.

In step S19, d is compared with d_{\min} . If d is equal to or smaller than d_{\min} (YES in step S19), the flow advances to step S20 to record the minimum value
25 d_{\min} in the pitch mark data file 101a. In step S21, d_{\min} is subtracted from d , and the flow returns to step S19.

If it is determined that d is larger than d_{min} (NO in step S19), the flow advances to step S22 to record d . The processing is then terminated.

With this recording, for example, $d_{min}-1$ (-128 in the above case) can be used as a voiced portion end signal.

[Second Embodiment]

In the second embodiment, pitch mark data file loading processing of loading data from the pitch mark data file 101a recorded in the first embodiment will be described with reference to Fig. 6.

Fig. 6 is a flow chart showing pitch mark data file loading processing executed in the second embodiment of the present invention.

First of all, in step S23, start information indicating whether the start of speech data to be processed is a voice or unvoiced portion, is loaded from a pitch mark data file 101a. It is then checked in step S24 whether the loaded start information is voiced portion start information. If voiced portion start information is determined (YES in step S24), the flow advances to step S25 to load a first inter-pitch-mark distance (distance between a first pitch mark p_1 and a second pitch mark p_2 of the voiced portion) d_1 from the pitch mark data file 101a. Note that the second pitch mark p_2 is located at p_1+d_1 .

In step S26, the value of a loop counter i is initialized to 2. In step S27, a difference d_r (data corresponding the length of one word) from the pitch mark data file 101a. In step S28, it is checked whether
5 the loaded difference d_r is a voiced portion end signal. If it is determined that the difference is not a voiced portion end signal (NO in step S28), the flow advances to step S29 to calculate a next inter-pitch-mark distance d_i and pitch mark position p_{i+1} from a pitch mark
10 position p_i , inter-pitch-mark distance d_{i-1} , and d_r obtained in the past.

The following equations can be formulated from p_i , d_{i-1} , d_r , d_i , and p_{i+1} . The next inter-pitch-mark distance d_i and pitch mark position p_{i+1} can be calculated by using
15 these equations.

$$d_i = d_{i-1} + d_r \quad \dots (1)$$

$$p_{i+1} = p_i + d_i \quad \dots (2)$$

In step S30, the loop counter i is incremented by 1. The flow then returns to step S27.
20 If it is determined that d_r is a voiced portion end signal (YES in step S28), the flow advances to step S31 to check whether the speech data has ended. If it is determined that the speech data has not ended (NO in step S31), the flow advances to step S32. If it is
25 determined that the speech data has ended (YES in step S31), the processing is terminated.

If it is determined in step S24 that the loaded information is not voiced portion start information (NO in step S24), the flow advances to step S32 to load a distance d_s to the next voiced portion from the pitch mark data file 101a. It is then checked in step S33 whether the speech data has ended. If it is determined that the speech data has not ended (NO in step S33), the flow advances to step S25. If it is determined that the speech data has ended (YES in step S33), the processing is terminated.

As described above, according to the second embodiment, since pitch marks can be loaded by using the pitch mark data file 101a managed by the processing described in the first embodiment, the size of data to be processed decreases to improve the processing efficiency.

Another example of the processing of loading pitch marks of each voiced portion in the second embodiment will be described with reference to Fig. 7.

Fig. 7 is a flow chart showing another example of the processing of loading pitch marks of each voiced portion in the second embodiment of the present invention.

Assume that the data length information of loaded speech data is stored in a register d , and a maximum value d_{\max} (e.g., 127), a minimum value d_{\min} (e.g., -127),

and a voiced portion end signal are defined for a given word length (e.g., 8 bits) in Fig. 5.

First of all, in step S34, the register d is initialized to 0. In step S35, the data d_r corresponding
5 the length of one word is loaded from the pitch mark data file 101a. It is then checked in step S36 whether d_r is a voiced portion end signal. If it is determined that the d_r is a voiced portion end signal (YES in step S36), the processing is terminated. If it is determined
10 that d_r is not a voiced portion end signal (NO in step S36), the flow advances to step S37 to add d_r to the contents of the register d.

In step S38, it is checked whether d_r is equal to d_{max} or d_{min} . If it is determined that they are equal
15 (YES in step S38), the flow returns to step S35. If it is determined that they are not equal (NO in step S38), the processing is terminated.

Note that the present invention may be applied to either a system constituted by a plurality of equipments
20 (e.g., a host computer, an interface device, a reader, a printer, and the like), or an apparatus consisting of a single equipment (e.g., a copying machine, a facsimile apparatus, or the like).

The objects of the present invention are also
25 achieved by supplying a storage medium, which records a program code of a software program that can realize the

functions of the above-mentioned embodiments to the system or apparatus, and reading out and executing the program code stored in the storage medium by a computer (or a CPU or MPU) of the system or apparatus.

5 In this case, the program code itself read out from the storage medium realizes the functions of the above-mentioned embodiments, and the storage medium which stores the program code constitutes the present invention.

10 As the storage medium for supplying the program code, for example, a floppy disk, hard disk, optical disk, magneto-optical disk, CD-ROM, CD-R, magnetic tape, nonvolatile memory card, ROM, and the like may be used.

 The functions of the above-mentioned embodiments
15 may be realized not only by executing the readout program code by the computer but also by some or all of actual processing operations executed by an OS (operating system) running on the computer on the basis of an instruction of the program code.

20 Furthermore, the functions of the above-mentioned embodiments may be realized by some or all of actual processing operations executed by a CPU or the like arranged in a function extension board or a function extension unit, which is inserted in or connected to the
25 computer, after the program code read out from the storage medium is written in a memory of the extension

board or unit.

As many apparently widely different embodiments of the present invention can be made without departing from the spirit and scope thereof, it is to be understood
5 that the invention is not limited to the specific embodiments thereof except as defined in the appended claims.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A speech synthesis apparatus for performing speech synthesis by using pitch marks, comprising:

first calculation means for calculating a distance
5 between first two pitch marks of a voiced portion of speech data to be processed;

second calculation means for calculating a difference between adjacent inter-pitch-mark distances;
and

10 management means for storing the calculation results obtained by said first and second calculation means in a file and managing the results.

2. The apparatus according to claim 1, wherein said management means further calculates an inter-voiced-
15 portion distance as a distance between voiced portions on both sides of an unvoiced portion, stores the distance in the file, and manages the distance.

3. The apparatus according to claim 1, further comprising counting means for counting the number of
20 pitch marks of the voiced portion, and

when the number of pitch marks is counted by said counting means, said management means stores the number of pitch marks in the file and manages the number of pitch marks.

25 4. A speech synthesis apparatus for performing speech synthesis by using pitch marks, comprising:

first comparison means for, when a length of
speech data to be processed is represented by d , and a
maximum value d_{max} and a minimum value d_{min} are defined
for a predetermined word length, comparing the length d
5 with the maximum value d_{max} ;

second comparison means for comparing the length d
with the minimum value d_{min} on the basis of the
comparison result obtained by said first comparing
means;

10 subtraction means for subtracting the maximum
value d_{max} or minimum value d_{min} from the length d on
the basis of the comparison results obtained by said
first and second comparison means; and

management means for storing the difference
15 obtained by said subtraction means or the length d in
the file and managing the difference or the length on
the basis of the comparison results obtained by said
first and second comparison means.

5. The apparatus according to claim 4, wherein said
20 subtraction means subtracts the maximum value d_{max} from
the length d when the comparison result obtained by said
first comparison means indicates that the length d is
not less than the maximum value d_{max} , and subtracts the
minimum value d_{min} from the length d when the comparison
25 result obtained by said second comparison means
indicates that the length d is not more than the minimum

value dmin.

6. A speech synthesis apparatus for performing speech synthesis by using pitch marks, comprising:

storage means for storing a file for managing a
5 distance between first two pitch marks of a voiced
portion of speech data to be processed and a difference
between adjacent inter-pitch-mark distances;

first loading means for loading the distance
between the first two pitch marks of the voiced portion;

10 second loading means for loading the difference
between the adjacent inter-pitch-mark distances; and

calculation means for calculating a next pitch
mark position from a pitch mark position calculated
immediately before the calculation, a pitch mark
15 distance to an adjacent pitch mark, and the distance and
difference loaded by said first and second loading means.

7. The apparatus according to claim 6, wherein in the
file stored in said storage means, a distance between
voiced portions on both sides of an unvoiced portion is
20 managed, and

said calculation means loads the distance between
the voiced portions on both sides of the unvoiced
portion when processing is to be performed for the next
voiced portion.

25 8. The apparatus according to claim 6, wherein when a
data length of data to be processed is held, and a

maximum value d_{max} and a minimum value d_{min} are defined for a predetermined word length, fixed-length data d_r is also managed in the file stored in said storage means, and

5 it is checked whether a value obtained by loading the fixed-length data d_r and adding d to the data d_r is equal to the maximum value d_{max} or the minimum value d_{min} , and the fixed-length data d_r is loaded when the value is equal to the maximum value d_{max} or the minimum
10 value d_{min} .

9. A control method for a speech synthesis apparatus for performing speech synthesis by using pitch marks, comprising:

 a first calculation step of calculating a distance
15 between first two pitch marks of a voiced portion of speech data to be processed;

 a second calculation step of calculating a difference between adjacent inter-pitch-mark distances; and

20 a management step of storing the calculation results obtained in said first and second calculation steps in a file and managing the results.

10. The method according to claim 9, wherein said management step further comprises calculating an inter-
25 voiced-portion distance as a distance between voiced portions on both sides of an unvoiced portion, storing

the distance in the file, and managing the distance.

11. The method according to claim 9, further comprising a counting step of counting the number of pitch marks of the voiced portion, and

5 when the number of pitch marks is counted in said counting step, said management step comprises storing the number of pitch marks in the file and manages the number of pitch marks.

12. A control method for a speech synthesis apparatus
10 for performing speech synthesis by using pitch marks, comprising:

a first comparison step of, when a length of speech data to be processed is represented by d , and a maximum value d_{\max} and a minimum value d_{\min} are defined
15 for a predetermined word length, comparing the length d with the maximum value d_{\max} ;

a second comparison step of comparing the length d with the minimum value d_{\min} on the basis of the comparison result obtained in said first comparing step;

20 a subtraction step of subtracting the maximum value d_{\max} or minimum value d_{\min} from the length d on the basis of the comparison results obtained in said first and second comparison steps; and

a management step of storing the difference
25 obtained in the subtraction step or the length d in the file and managing the difference or the length on the

basis of the comparison results obtained in said first and second comparison steps.

13. The method according to claim 12, wherein said subtraction step comprises subtracting the maximum value
5 dmax from the length d when the comparison result obtained in said first comparison step indicates that the length d is not less than the maximum value dmax, and subtracting the minimum value dmin from the length d when the comparison result obtained in said second
10 comparison step indicates that the length d is not more than the minimum value dmin.

14. A control method for a speech synthesis apparatus for performing speech synthesis by using pitch marks, comprising:

15 a storage step of storing a file for managing a distance between first two pitch marks of a voiced portion of speech data to be processed and a difference between adjacent inter-pitch-mark distances;

a first loading step of loading the distance
20 between the first two pitch marks of the voiced portion;

a second loading step of loading the difference between the adjacent inter-pitch-mark distances; and

a calculation step of calculating a next pitch mark position from a pitch mark position calculated
25 immediately before the calculation, a pitch mark distance to an adjacent pitch mark, and the distance and

difference loaded in said first and second loading steps.

15. The method according to claim 14, wherein in the file stored in said storage step, a distance between voiced portions on both sides of an unvoiced portion is managed, and

a calculation step comprises loading the distance between the voiced portions on both sides of the unvoiced portion when processing is to be performed for the next voiced portion.

10 16. The method according to claim 14, wherein fixed-length data d_f in the file stored in said storage step when a data length of data to be processed is held, and a maximum value d_{max} and a minimum value d_{min} are defined for a predetermined word length, and

15 a step of checking whether a value obtained by loading the fixed-length data d_f and adding d to the data d_f is equal to the maximum value d_{max} or the minimum value d_{min} , and loading the fixed-length data d_f when the value is equal to the maximum value d_{max} or the minimum value d_{min} .

17. A computer-readable memory storing program codes for controlling a speech synthesis apparatus for performing speech synthesis by using pitch marks, comprising:

25 a program code for the first calculation step of calculating a distance between first two pitch marks of

a voiced portion of speech data to be processed;

a program code for the second calculation step of calculating a difference between adjacent inter-pitch-mark distances; and

5 a program code for the management step of storing the calculation results obtained in the first and second calculation steps in a file and managing the results.

18. A computer-readable memory storing program codes for controlling a speech synthesis apparatus for
10 performing speech synthesis by using pitch marks, comprising:

a program code for the first comparison step of, when a length of speech data to be processed is represented by d , and a maximum value d_{\max} and a minimum
15 value d_{\min} are defined for a predetermined word length, comparing the length d with the maximum value d_{\max} ;

a program code for the second comparison step of comparing the length d with the minimum value d_{\min} on the basis of the comparison result obtained in said
20 first comparing step;

a program code for the subtraction step of subtracting the maximum value d_{\max} or minimum value d_{\min} from the length d on the basis of the comparison results obtained in said first and second comparison steps; and

25 a program code for the management step of storing the difference obtained in the subtraction step or the

length d in the file and managing the difference or the length on the basis of the comparison results obtained in said first and second comparison steps.

19. A computer-readable memory storing program codes
5 for controlling a speech synthesis apparatus for performing speech synthesis by using pitch marks, comprising:

a program code for the storage step of storing a file for managing a distance between first two pitch
10 marks of a voiced portion of speech data to be processed and a difference between adjacent inter-pitch-mark distances;

a program code for the first loading step of loading the distance between the first two pitch marks
15 of the voiced portion;

a program code for the second loading step of loading the difference between the adjacent inter-pitch-mark distances; and

a program code for the calculation step of
20 calculating a next pitch mark position from a pitch mark position calculated immediately before the calculation, a pitch mark distance to an adjacent pitch mark, and the distance and difference loaded in said first and second loading steps.

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

The distance between the first two pitch marks of a voiced portion of speech data to be processed is calculated. The difference between the adjacent inter-
5 pitch-mark distances is calculated. The respective calculation results are stored and managed in a file.

FIG. 1

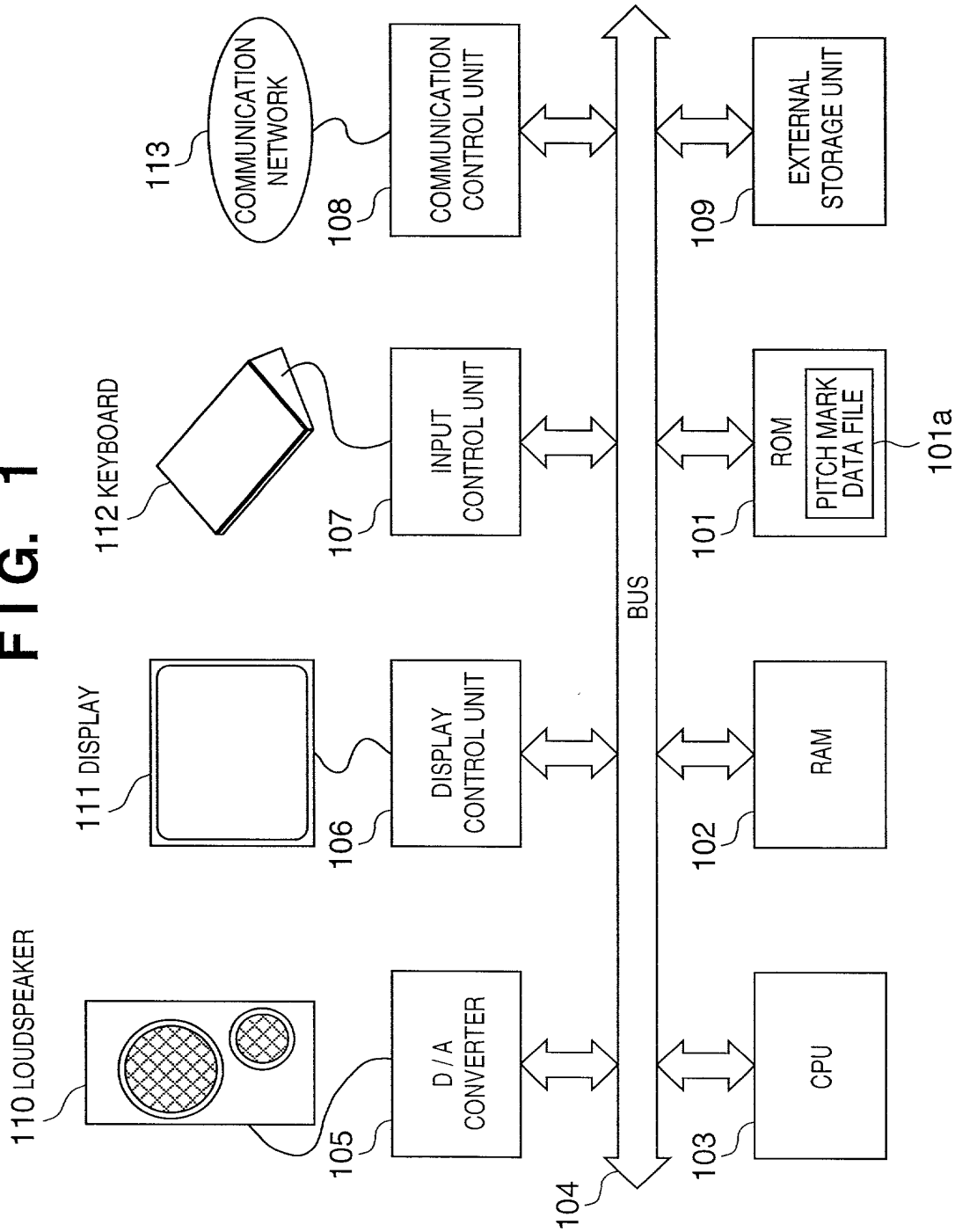


FIG. 2

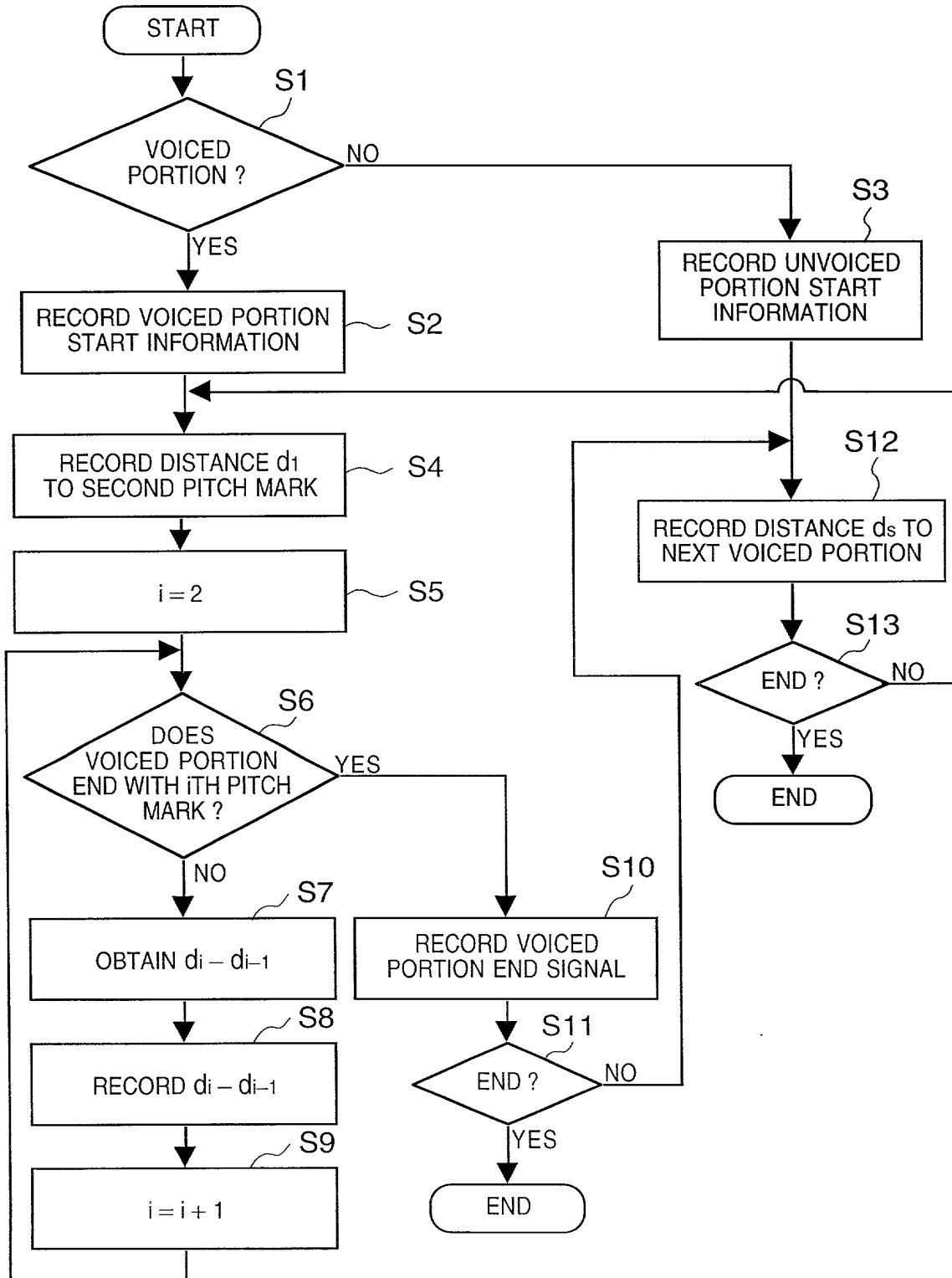


FIG. 3

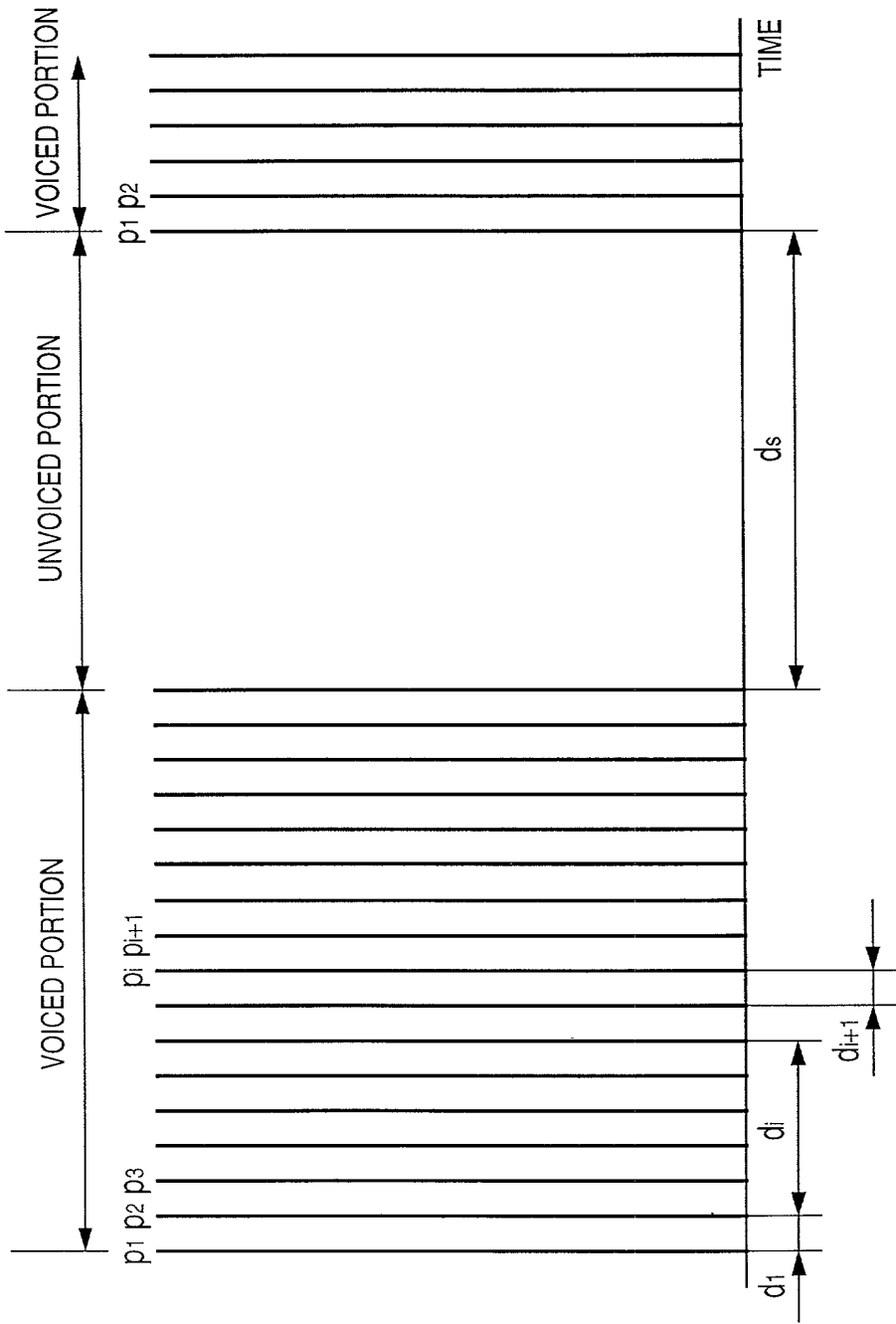


FIG. 4

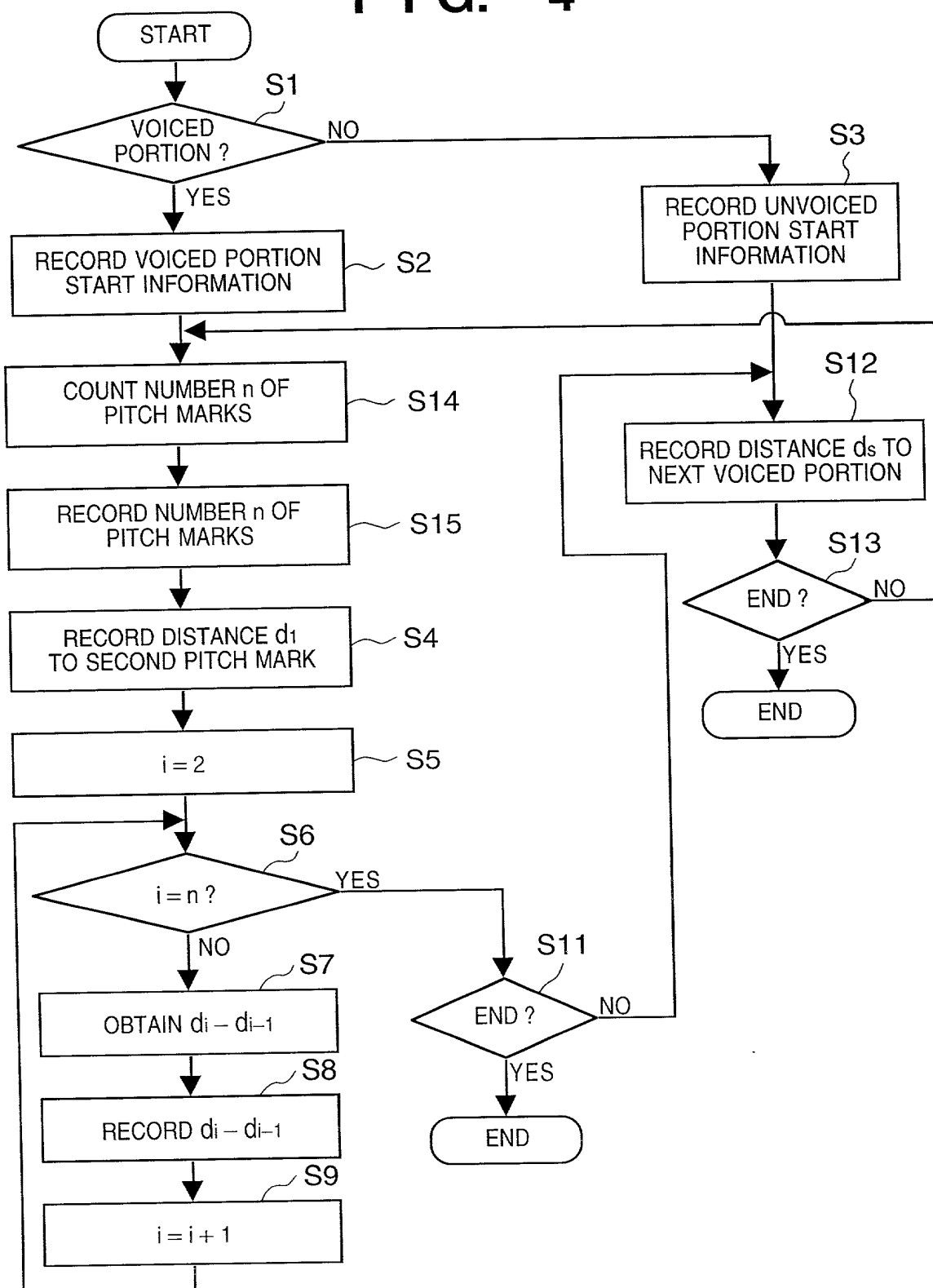


FIG. 5

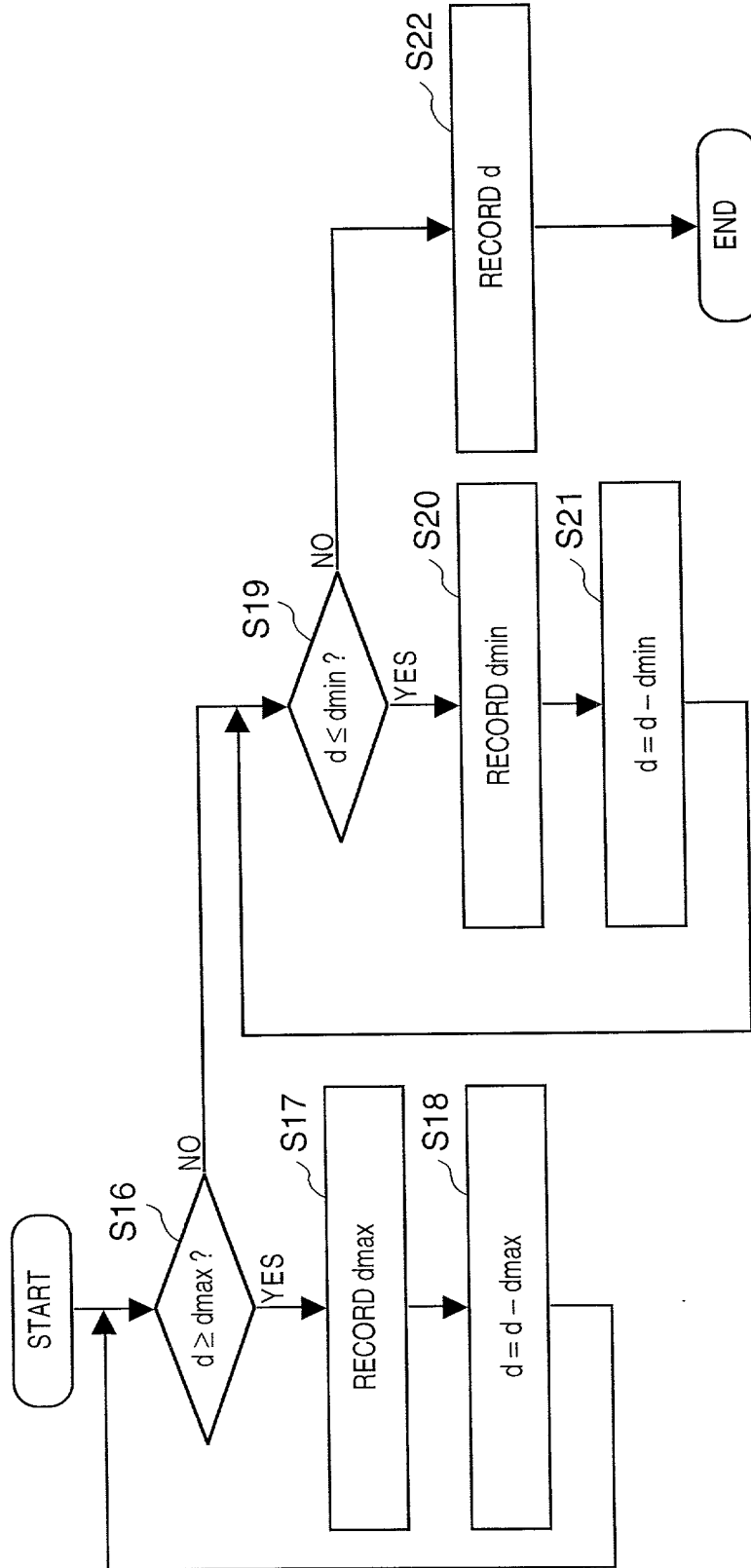


FIG. 6

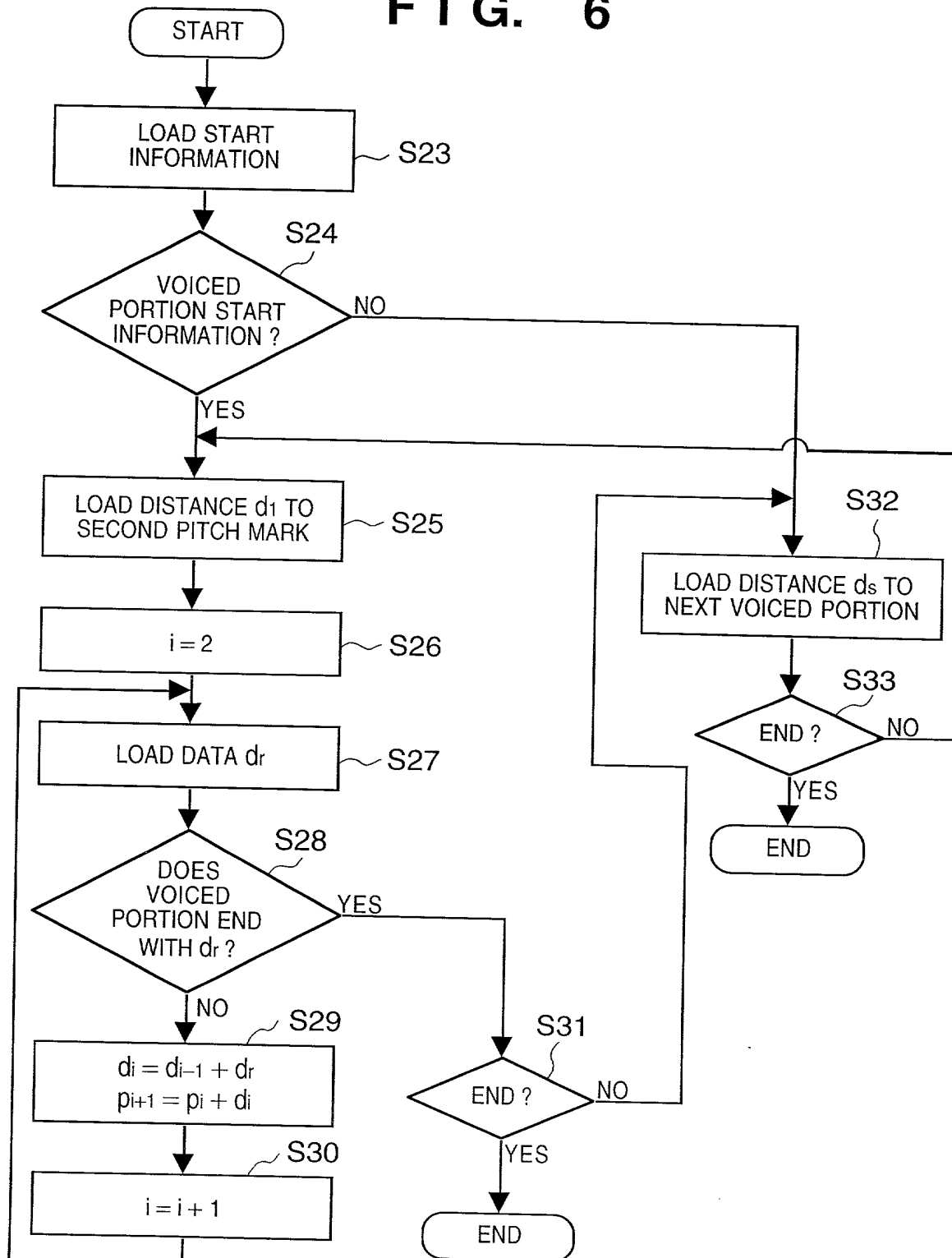
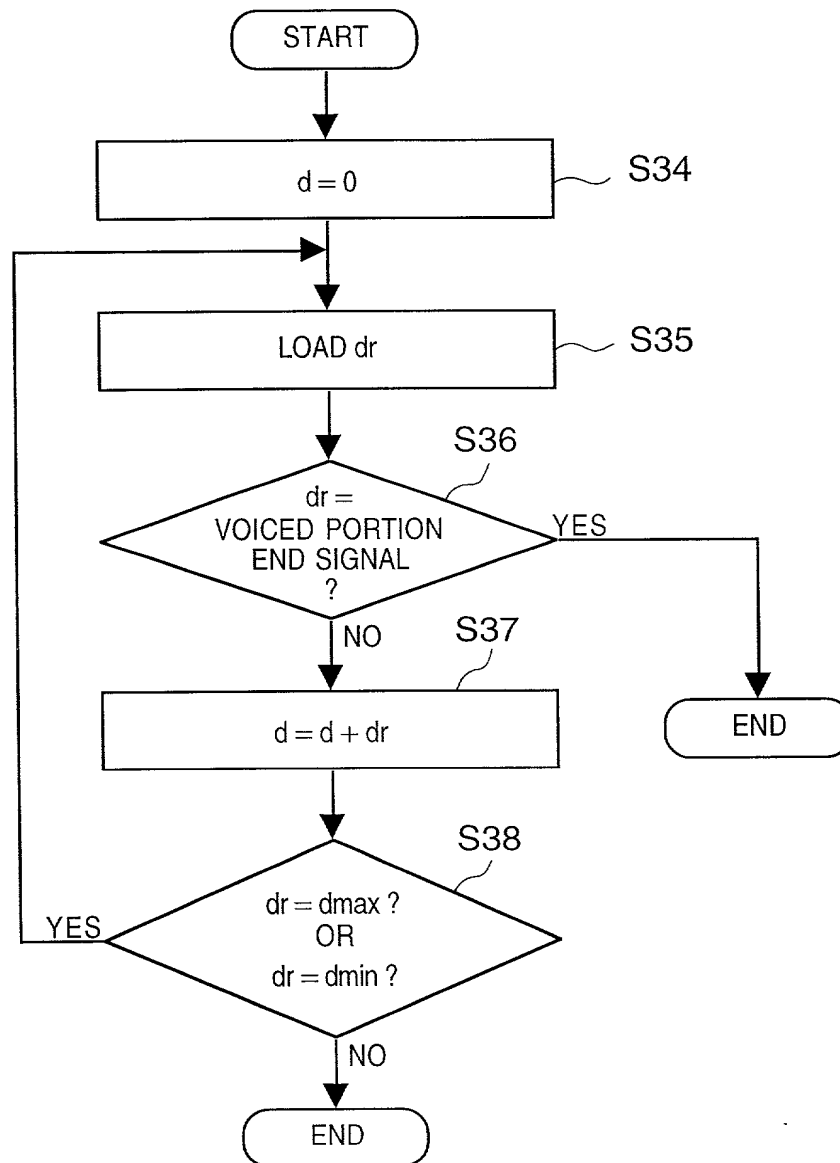


FIG. 7



COMBINED DECLARATION AND POWER OF ATTORNEY FOR PATENT APPLICATION

(Page 1)

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below next to my name;

I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled

SPEECH SYNTHESIS APPARATUS, CONTROL METHOD THEREFOR,

AND COMPUTER-READABLE MEMORY

the specification of which [X] is attached hereto. [] was filed on _____

as United States Application No. or PCT International Application No. _____

and was amended on _____ (if applicable).

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above-identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to patentability as defined in 37 CFR §1.56.

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under 35 U.S.C. §119(a)-(d) or §365(b), of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate, or §365(a) of any PCT international application which designates at least one country other than the United States, listed below and have also identified below any foreign application for patent or inventor's certificate, or PCT international application having a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed:

Country	Application No.	Filed (Day/Mo./Yr.)	(Yes/No) Priority Claimed
JAPAN	10-057250	09/03/1998	Yes

I hereby appoint the practitioners associated with the firm and customer number provided below to prosecute this application and to transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith, and direct that all correspondence be addressed to the address associated with that Customer Number:

FITZPATRICK, CELLA, HARPER & SCINTO
Customer Number: 05514

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

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